

The Differences between Thai and Indonesian Undergraduates in Pronouncing Plural Nouns and Third Singular Present Verbs due to Progressive Assimilation

Sofa Zakiyatul Muna

English Department of Educational Faculty
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Salatiga
Jl. Tentara Pelajar No.02 Salatiga, Central Java, Indonesia
shovazakia84@gmail.com

Abstract

Pronunciation is an important aspect in learning English and it is varied in different area. There are several types of dialect differences in speaking English and geographical dialect is one of them. In pronouncing plural verbs and third singular present verbs in English, the differences are happened. This research investigates the differences between Thai and Indonesian undergraduates in pronouncing plural nouns and third singular present verbs with s/es ending. The aim of this research are to find out the differences and similarities between Thai and Indonesian undergraduates in pronouncing plural nouns and third singular present verbs and the factors that influence it. The design of this research is case study by investigating Thai and Indonesian undergraduates of IAIN Salatiga in several period of time. Data is collected through documentation and interview. Documentation is conducted by recording respondents' pronunciation. The recording is analyzed and combined with interview report to answer research problems. From the analysis, it is found that the differences and similarities of Thai and Indonesian undergraduates are substitution and omission of s/es suffix pronunciation. It is influenced by the geographic dialects and the existence of consonants in native language.

Keywords : *plural noun and third singular present verbs, progressive assimilation, case study.*

Abstrak

Pronunciation merupakan suatu aspek penting dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris yang bervariasi di berbagai daerah. Ada beberapa tipe perbedaan dialek dalam berbicara Bahasa Inggris, salah satunya adalah dialek geografis. Perbedaan dalam pelafalan bahasa Inggris diantaranya terjadi dalam pelafalan plural nouns (kata benda jamak) dan third singular present verbs (kata kerja bentuk present orang ketiga tunggal) dalam bahasa Inggris. Riset ini bertujuan untuk meneliti perbedaan dan persamaan antara mahasiswa Thailand dan Indonesia dalam melafalkan plural nouns dan third singular present verbs serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Penelitian ini merupakan studi kasus dengan meneliti mahasiswa Thailand dan Indonesia di IAIN Salatiga dalam jangka beberapa waktu. Data dikumpulkan melalui dokumentasi dan wawancara. Dokumentasi dilakukan dengan cara merekam pronunciation para responden. Hasil rekaman dianalisis dan dipadukan dengan hasil interview untuk menjawab rumusan masalah. Dari hasil analisis, ditemukan bahwa perbedaan dan persamaan mahasiswa Thailand dan Indonesia dalam pelafalan kata benda jamak dan kata kerja present orang ketiga tunggal dengan akhiran s/es penggantian dan penghilangan pelafalan akhiran s/es. Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh dialek geografis dan keberadaan konsonan dalam bahasa asli.

Kata Kunci: *kata benda jamak, kata kerja present orang ketiga tunggal, asimilasi progresif, studi kasus.*

Introduction

Pronunciation is an important aspect in learning English. We have to be able to speak it properly as native speak it. In English, there are two studies of linguistics which deal with sound, namely phonetics and phonology (McMahon, 2002:1). Although pronunciation is an important matter, it cannot be expected to be homogenous and it is natural that it varies in time and places. It does not matter as long as the language understandable. Because people have different mother tongue which automatically set their speech organ to produce the sound, it can be

understood that they find difficulties in pronouncing foreign language, in this case English. Other factors that influence the differences of pronunciation are geographic, social, historical factors and individual peculiarities.

People often pronounce plural nouns and third singular verbs in daily conversation. In English grammar, the general rules of plural noun and third singular verbs should be added by *s/es* (Frank, 1972:3). Beside grammar, English learners have to consider phonetic rule of *s/es* pronunciation. According to Hamann and Schmitz, the general rule of the pronunciation is it can be pronounced with three forms, those are */s/*, */z/* and */ɪz/* (2005:52). Sometimes students and undergraduates get difficulties in pronouncing words ended with *s/es* such in plural form and present verb correctly. The common mistakes are substituting the “s” sound where the “z” should be, some words that should be spelled with an “s” sound but pronounced with “z” sound. They also do not spell the */ɪz/* sound properly.

Pronunciation problem is also faced by the students in IAIN Salatiga. They do not pay attention to the pronunciation of *-s* or *-es* ending. They ignore the phonological rule of these suffixes in different words. They only apply the same rule for every word ended with *-s* or *-es*, adding the sound “s” in the end of the word without knowing the phonological rules. They do not recognize when they have to use “z” sound or “iz” sound. This problem is not only faced by Indonesian undergraduates, but also Thai undergraduates since in 2014 there are several Thai undergraduates in IAIN Salatiga. The writer is interested to conduct a research based on this phenomena so in can help the undergraduates to pronounce the words properly by understanding the

pronunciation rule.

Progressive Assimilation

In English phonetics and phonology, we can find many connected speech phenomena and it is usually described in terms of some kind of process or change. One of these phenomena is assimilation. Ramelan (2004:172) defines assimilation as the process in which one phoneme is replaced by another phoneme as the result of combining one morpheme with another. Meanwhile, in the glossary of phonetic term by Lodge (2009:226), assimilation is a term that refers to cases where there are alternative pronunciations of the same lexical item and where a phonetic feature is shared by a number of contiguous syllable places, for example, place of articulation, nasality. There will be various sound of a lexical item because it is influenced by its surrounding sound of the lexical item.

According to Roach (2000: 124), there are two kinds of assimilation, regressive and progressive assimilation. Progressive assimilation is the alteration that occurs when the phoneme is affected by one that comes earlier in the utterance. One example of progressive assimilation is the assimilation of voice with the suffixes /s/ and /z/ when the verb carries third person singular –s suffix, or a noun carries an –s plural suffix or an –s possessive suffix, that suffix will be pronounced as s if the preceding consonant is voiceless and z if the preceding consonant is voiced. Lorenz (2009:17) calls this kind of assimilation with grammaticalized assimilation.

Indonesia, Pattani Malay and English Phonetics and Phonology

Indonesian phonetics and Phonology

Vowels	:([i], [I], [e], [ɛ], [a], [ə], [ɔ], [o], [U], [u] (Marsono, 1999: 36)
Diphthongs	: [aI], [oi], [aU] (Marsono, 1999: 51)
Consonants	: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z (Marsono, 1999:101).

Pattani Malays Phonetics and Phonology

Vowels	: they are 8 single non-nasalized vowels /i, e, ɛ, i, a, u, o, ɔ/ and 4 simple nasalized vowels / é, ã, ã, ɔ/.
Diphthongs	: /ai, ae, ae, ao, au/
Consonants	: /p, b, t, d, c, ʃ, k, g, ʔ, s, ʋ, h, m, n, ɲ, ɳ, r, l, w, y, z/ (Yupho, 1989: 126-127).

English Phonetics and Phonology

Vowels	: ɪ, I, e, æ, ɒ, ʊ, u, ʌ, ə, i:, ɜ:, ɑ:, ɔ:, u: (Roach, 2000: 14-18)
Diphthongs	: Iə, eə, ʊə, eI, aI, ɔI, eʊ, aʊ (Roach, 2000:20).
Consonants	: p, b, t, d, k, g, f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, h, tʃ, dʒ, m, n, ŋ, l, w, r, j (Roach (2000:52).

Phonetic Rule of Pronouncing s/es Suffix

If the end of the words is voiceless sound (p, t, k, f, θ, h) it should be pronounced /s/. If the end of the words is voiced (p,t,k,f, b,d,g, v,ð,z, ʒ, l, r, j, w, m, n, ŋ,) sound, it should be pronounced /z/. The last rule is if it

is ended with /s, ʃ, tʃ, dʒ/ sounds, it should be pronounced /ɪz/.

Research Method

This research used qualitative approach and the type is case study. According to Mackey and Gass (2005:171) defines case study as kind of research that aim to provide a holistic description of language learning or use within a specific population and setting. The data of the research is the pronunciation of s/es suffix in plural nouns and third singular present verbs by 4 Thailand and 4 Indonesian undergraduates of third semester students IAIN Salatiga 2015/2016. It was collected through interview and recording from June up to August. 4 Indonesian undergraduates are coded with symbol A, B, C, and D; and Thai undergraduates are coded with P, Q, R, S. All of respondents are interviewed based on some questions prepared by the writer and they are asked to read the list of words which consist of 30 plural nouns, 30 present verbs and a paragraph with s/es suffix in the end of the words. After collecting data, the writer analyze and compare the differences and similarities of Thai and Indonesian undergraduates of IAIN Salatiga in pronouncing plural nouns and third singular present verbs due to progressive assimilation. The writer also investigates the factors that influence the differences and similarities between two groups.

Discussion

Interview of Thai Undergraduates

According to Thai undergraduates, they learn English since they was in kindergarten class. English in Thailand is the foreign language. They have learned about pronunciation before but only the basic materials such as vocal, consonant both voiced and voiceless, and

diphthongs. As interviewed, they do not know about the phonetic rule of s/es ending. They learn the pronunciation of s/es ending by hearing some dialogs from any sources such as internet or native speaker which they called 'learning by ear'.

Learning English in Indonesia make them face some difficulties because they have not known about Indonesian language (Bahasa) completely. When they did not know about the meaning of a certain word, they will not get a clear definition of the word through an explanation using Bahasa. Although there are some similarities of Pattani Malay and Indonesian language, but it is absolutely different. Because of its differences, it will influence the pronunciation include s/es ending.

Indonesian Undergraduates

According to Indonesian undergraduates, most of them learn English since they was in primary school. They do not know about the pronunciation rule of s/es ending, especially in plural noun and third singular verbs, because they never learn it before. In the previous schools, the teacher does not explain about the pronunciation/phonetic rule of s/es ending. The teacher only focuses on the grammatical rule of s/es ending and pronunciation is not considered as an important aspect.

According to them, native language will influence the pronunciation of target language, in this case English. Native language will cause different accent, so they assumed that Thai and Indonesian undergraduates will have different accent in speaking English.

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Recording

Indonesian Phonetic Classification

No	Words	Dictionary Transcripti on	Subject	Description
1	Begins	/brɪˈɡɪnz/	ABC D	Substitution of /z/ sound to be /s/ sound
2	Brushes	/brʌʃɪz/	B	Substitution of /ɪz/ sound with /əs/ sound
3	Buys	/baɪz/	ABCD	Substitution of /z sound to be /s/
4	Catches	/kætʃɪz/	ABC	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
5	Cries	/kraɪz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
6	Dances	/dɑːnsɪz/	BC	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
7	Drinks	/drɪŋks/	-	-
8	Eats	/iːts/	-	-
9	Falls	/fɔːlz/	BCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
10	Fixes	/fɪksɪz/	-	-
11	Flies	/flaɪz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
12	Kisses	/kɪsɪz/	AB	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
13	Lives	/lɪvz/	ACD	Substitution of z sound to b s sound
14	Looks	/lʊks/	-	-
15	Opens	/ˈeʊpənz/	ABCD	Substitution of z to be s sound
16	Passes	/pɑːsɪz/	ABC	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
17	Plays	/pleɪz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound.
18	Puts	/pʊts/	-	-
19	Says	/seɪz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
20	Sees	/siːz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
21	Sits	/sɪts/	-	-
22	Stays	/steɪz/	ABC	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
23	Stops	/stɒps/	-	-

24	Takes	/teɪks/	-	-
25	Tries	/traɪz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
26	Washes	/wɒʃɪz/	B	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
27	Watches	/wɒtʃɪz/	AB	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
28	Waters	/wɔ:tərz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
29	Wishes	/wɪʃɪz/	AB	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
30	Writes	/raɪts/	-	-
NOUN				
1	Animals	/ˈænɪmlz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
2	Apples	/ˈæplz/	ABC	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
3	Books	/bʊks/	-	-
4	Boys	/bɔɪz/	ABC	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
5	Cars	/kɑ:rz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
6	Cats	/kæts/	-	-
7	Cities	/ˈsɪtɪz/	ABC	
8	Countries	/ˈkʌntrɪz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
9	Dictionaries	/ˈdɪkʃənɪz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
10	Dogs	/dɒgz/	ABC	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
11	Dolls	/dɒlz/	B	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
12	Eggs	/egz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
13	Elephants	/ˈelɪfənts/	-	-
14	Exercises	/eksəsaɪzɪz/ /	BC	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
15	Fishes	/fɪʃɪz/	BC	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
16	Flowers	/ˈflaʊərz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
17	Giraffes	/dʒəˈrɑ:fs/	ABD	Substitution of s sound to be əs sound
18	Girls	/gɜ:lz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
19	Horses	/hɔ:sɪz/	BC	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound

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20	Houses	/haʊsɪz/	BCD	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
21	Hats	/hæts/	-	-
22	Hotels	/hɒtælz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
23	Keys	/ki:z/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
24	Offices	/ˈɒfɪsɪz/	AB	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
25	Oranges	/ˈɒrɪndʒɪz/	B	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
26	Tables	/ˈteɪblz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
27	Teachers	/ti:tʃəz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
28	Umbrellas	/ʌmˈbreləz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
29	Uncles	/ˈʌŋklz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
30	Wolves	/wʊlfs/	B	Substitution of s sound to be əs sound
WORDS IN PARAGRAPH				
	Comes	/kʌmz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
	Lives	/lɪvz/	BCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
	Teaches	/ti:tʃɪz/	BC	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
	Likes	/laɪks/	-	-
	Walks	/wɔ:ks/	-	-
	Arrives	/əˈraɪvz/	ACD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
	Enjoys	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
	Jobs	/dʒɒbz/	ABC	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
	Loves	/lʌvz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
	Students	/stju:dnts/	-	-
	Misses	/mɪsɪz/	BCD	Substitution of ɪz sound to be ɪs sound
	Gives	/gɪvz/	B	Substitution of z sound to be s sound

	Asks	/ɑːsks/	BC	Omission of s sound
	Questions	/ˈkwɛstʃənz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
	Corrects	/kəˈrɛkts/	-	-
	Speaks	/spiːks/	-	-
	Forgets	/fəˈgɛts/	-	-
	Names	/neɪmz/	ABCD	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
	Finishes	/ˈfɪnɪʃɪz/	ABC	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound

Thai Phonetic Classification

No	Words	Dictionary Transcription	Subject	Description
1	Begins	/bɪˈgɪnz/	PRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
2	Brushes	/brʌʃɪz/	QRS	Omission of ɪz sound
3	Buys	/baɪz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
4	Catches	/kætʃɪz/	RS	Omission of ɪz sound
5	Cries	/kraɪz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
6	Dances	/dɑːnsɪz/	PQRS	Omission of ɪz sound
7	Drinks	/drɪŋks/		-
8	Eats	/iːts/		-
9	Falls	/fɔːlz/	RS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
10	Fixes	/fɪksɪz/	PS	Substitution of ɪz sound to be ɪs sound
11	Flies	/flaɪz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
12	Kisses	/kɪsɪz/	QRS	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
13	Lives	/lɪvz/	QRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
14	Looks	/lʊks/		-
15	Opens	/ˈəʊpənz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound

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16	Passes	/pɑ:sɪz/	RS	Omission of ɪz sound
17	Plays	/pleɪz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
18	Puts	/pʊts/	-	-
19	Says	/seɪz/	RS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
20	Sees	/si:z/	S	Omission of s sound
21	Sits	/sɪts/	-	-
22	Stays	/steɪz/	PRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
23	Stops	/stɒps/	-	-
24	Takes	/teɪks/	-	-
25	Tries	/traɪz/	PQR	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
26	Washes	/wɒʃɪz/	QRS	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
27	Watches	/wɒtʃɪz/	PS	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əz sound
28	Waters	/wɔ:tərz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
29	Wishes	/wɪʃɪz/	PQR	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
30	Writes	/raɪts/	-	-
NOUN				
1	Animals	/ˈænɪmlz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
2	Apples	/ˈæplz/	P	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
3	Books	/bʊks/	-	-
4	Boys	/bɔɪz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
5	Cars	/kɑ:rz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
6	Cats	/kæts/	-	-
7	Cities	/ˈsɪtɪz/	PQR	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
8	Countries	/ˈkʌntrɪz/	PQR	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
9	Dictionar ies	/ˈdɪkʃənɪz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound

10	Dogs	/dɒgz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
11	Dolls	/dɒlz/	PR	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
12	Eggs	/egz/	PQS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
13	Elephants	/ˈelɪfənts/	-	-
14	Exercises	/eksəsaɪzɪz/	PRS	Omission of ɪz sound
15	Fishes	/fɪʃɪz/	PQRS	Omission of ɪz sound
16	Flowers	/ˈflaʊərz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
17	Giraffes	/dʒəˈrɑːfs/	PQRS	Substitution of s sound to be əs sound
18	Girls	/gɜːlz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
19	Horses	/hɔːsɪz/	PQRS	Omission of ɪz sound
20	Houses	/haʊsɪz/	PQRS	Omission of ɪz sound
21	Hats	/hæts/	-	-
22	Hotels	/hɒtəlz/	PQR	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
23	Keys	/kiːz/	PQR	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
24	Offices	/ˈɒfɪsɪz/	PQR	Omission of ɪz sound
25	Oranges	/ˈɒrɪndʒɪz/	QR	Substitution of ɪz sound to be s sound
26	Tables	/ˈteɪblz/	PQRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
27	Teachers	/tiːtʃərz/	PQR	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
28	Umbrellas	/ʌmˈbreləz/	QRS	Omission of z sound
29	Uncles	/ˈʌŋklz/	QRS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
30	Wolves	/wʊlfs/	PQ	Substitution of s sound to be əs
Paragraph				
1	Comes	/kʌmz/	PQS	Omission of z sound
2	Lives	/lɪvz/	QRS	Omission of z sound
3	Teaches	/tiːtʃɪz/	R	Substitution of ɪz sound to be əs sound
4	Likes	/laɪks/	RS	Omission of s sound

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5	Walks	/wɔːks/	S	Omission of s sound
6	Arrives	/əˈraɪvz/	PS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
7	Enjoys	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪz/	PQR	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
8	Jobs	/dʒɒbz/	PQS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
9	Loves	/lʌvz/	PQR	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
10	Students	/stjuːdnts/	-	-
11	Misses	/mɪsɪz/	PQRS	Substitution of ɪz sound to be ɪs sound
12	Gives	/gɪvz/	PQS	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
13	Asks	/ɑːks/	PQR	Omission of s sound
14	Questions	/ˈkwɛstʃənz/	PQ	Substitution of z sound to be s sound
15	Corrects	/kəˈreɪks/	QR	Omission of s sound
16	Speaks	/spiːks/	PR	Omission of s sound
17	Forgets	/fəˈɡets/	QR	Omission of s sound
18	Names	/neɪmz/	PR	Omission of z sound
19	Finishes	/ˈfɪnɪʃɪz/	PQRS	Omission of ɪz sound

Thai and Indonesian Phonetic Differences

No	Categories of Differences	Thai Undergraduates	Indonesian Undergraduates
1	Substitution of z sound to be s sound	=	=
2	Substitution of ɪz sound to be ɪs sound	—	+
3	Substitution of /ɪz/ sound to be əs sound	—	+
4	Substitution of s/z sound to be əs sound.	=	=
5	Substitution of ɪz sound to be s sound	+	—
6	Omission of s/z sound	+	—

7	Omission of ɪz sound.	+	–
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Note: + more words are pronounced through this way.

– Less words are pronounced through this way.

=Words pronounced this way are same

Substitution of /z/ sound to be /s/ sound

Based on the research, both Thai and Indonesian undergraduates pronounce most of the word by substitute /z/ sound to be /s/ sound. The word such as begins, buys, cries, falls, lives, animals, apples which should be pronounce by adding /z/ sound are pronounced as /s/ sound.

One of the reason why they substitute /z/ sound to be /s/ sound is they do not know about the phonetic rule of the pronunciation of s/es ending. Although both /s/ and /z/ exist in both Thai and Indonesian language, but /z/ sound is rarely being used in the end of the word. Because they do not know the rule, it is more comfortable to use /s/ sound than /z/ sound.

Substitution of **ɪz sound to be **ɪs** sound**

Compared with Thai undergraduates, Indonesian undergraduates more often pronounce the list of words by substitute /ɪz/ sound to be /ɪs/ sound than Thai undergraduates. This occurs related to the fact that Bahasa Indonesia has many loanwords, one of them are from the Dutch because of the Dutch colonialism from 19th centuries. Suffix of Dutch vocabulary such as *-ical*, *-isch*; in vocabulary of Bahasa Indonesia it becomes *-is* for example:

Economical, *economisch* to be *ekonomis*, *practical*, *practisch* to be *praktis*, *logical*, *logisch* to be *logis*. Not only loanwords from Dutch,

loanwords from English also influence the pronunciation of the word by substitute /ɪz/ sound to be ɪs sound for example publicist to be *publɪsɪs*, *guitarist* to be *gɪtærɪs*, *pianist* to be *pɪænɪs* (Pusbadepdiknas, 2000:45).

Based on this explanation, there is a tendency to pronounce the word by /ɪs/ than /ɪz/ because in the vocabulary of Bahasa Indonesia, many of them have suffix /ɪs/ sound.

Substitution of /ɪz/ sound to be əs/ sound

Indonesian undergraduates pronounce more words with substitution of /ɪz/ sound to be əs sound than Thai undergraduates. According to the phonetic rule, the word brushes, catches, dances, kisses, passes, washes, watches, wishes, exercises, finishes, horses, houses, offices, oranges, teaches, finishes; the es ending should be pronounced by /ɪz/. As the result of the research, Indonesian undergraduates substitute the /ɪz/ sound to be /əs/ sound. Thai undergraduates do, but they are fewer than Indonesian undergraduates.

Substitution of s/z sound to be əs sound

Based on the result of the research, the substitution of s/z sound to be əs sound in pronouncing third singular verbs and plural nouns between Thai and Indonesian undergraduates are balance. There are two words which are pronounced by substitute s/z sound for both Thai and Indonesian undergraduates. Pronunciation of third singular verbs and plural nouns show that English allows consonant cluster. This type of consonant cluster is difficult to produce for both Thai and Indonesian undergraduates.

Some respondents from both Thailand and Indonesia sometimes fail to produce the words correctly. As the result of the research, Thai and

Indonesian undergraduates pronounce ‘giraffes’/dʒəˈrɑːfs/ and ‘wolves’/wʊlfs/ by substitute /s/ sound to be /əs/, so they add /ə/ sound before /s/ sound to cope the difficulties.

Substitution of ɪz sound to be s sound

In pronouncing the word ‘oranges’; two of Thai undergraduates (Q and R) substitute ɪz sound to be s sound. According to the phonetic rule of third singular verb and plural noun, ‘oranges’ should be pronounced /ˈɒrɪndʒɪz/, but Thai undergraduates pronounce it as /ˈɒrɪndʒs/. Although a little difficult to pronounce consonant cluster of English words, they try to repeat the pronunciation of oranges /ˈɒrɪndʒɪz/ by /ˈɒrɪndʒs/ because they do not know about pronunciation/phonetic rule of s/es ending.

Omission of s/z sound

In pronouncing the provided words, Thai undergraduates omit s/z sound in some words like sees, umbrellas, comes, lives, likes, walks, asks, corrects, speaks, forgets and names. Indonesian undergraduates do so, but only a specific word such as ‘asks’. It is too difficult for Indonesian undergraduates to pronounce a consonant cluster which consists of three consonant and a vowel in beginning.

Omission of ɪz sound

The omission of ɪz sound occur when Thai undergraduates pronounces the list of words, especially in paragraph. Most of third singular second verbs and plural in paragraph are pronounced by Thai undergraduates by omitting ɪz sound. As explained in chapter II, in Pattani Malays /z/ sound is found in most of loan words. It is rarely found

in the root of Pattani Malay words. Most of Pattani words are pronounced with vocal in the end of the words. The omission of **ɪz** sound does not happen to Indonesian undergraduates.

Conclusion

The differences of Thai and Indonesian undergraduates in pronouncing third singular verbs and plural nouns are:

More Indonesian undergraduates pronounce third singular verbs and plural nouns by substitute **/ɪz/** sound to be **ɪs** sound as in fishes, watches, and wishes. Indonesian undergraduates pronounce more verbs and plural nouns are pronounced by substitute **/ɪz/** sound to be **əs** sound as in brushes, catches, dances, kisses, passes, washes, watches, wishes, exercises, finishes, horses, houses, offices, oranges, teaches, finishes. Thailand undergraduates pronounce more third singular verbs and plural noun by omitting plural maker **[s, z, ɪz]** sound. For Indonesian undergraduates, it only happens in the word ‘asks’ because it is too difficult to pronounce consonant cluster of this word.

The similarities of Thai and Indonesian undergraduates in pronouncing third singular verbs and plural nouns are: Both Thai and Indonesian undergraduates pronounce many vocabularies (third singular verbs and plural noun) by substitute **z** sound to be **s** sound because **z** sound is rarely pronounced in their native language. Both Thai and Indonesian undergraduates pronounce many vocabularies (third singular verbs and plural noun) by substitute **[s/z]** sound to be **/əs/**. There is a tendency of both Thai and Indonesian undergraduates to add **/ə/** sound before **/s/** or **/z/** sound because suffix consonant clusters are difficult to pronounce, so to cope with this both Thai and Indonesian undergraduates

add /ə/ sound before s/z sound.

Factors that influence the differences of Thai and Indonesian undergraduates of IAIN Salatiga in pronouncing plural nouns and third singular verbs due to progressive assimilation are:

(1) Geographic dialects. According to Kreidler (2004:2), how much people contact with other speakers of the language and what influence there has been from speakers of other language will create the differences. Because Thai undergraduates does not contact frequently with other speaker, they have several differences in pronouncing English words from Indonesian undergraduates. (2) Native language. Native language of Thai and Indonesian undergraduates will influence the pronunciation of English third singular verbs and plural nouns. Thai undergraduates find difficulties in learning English in Indonesia, because they also have to learn Bahasa Indonesia to understand the material in the class, and it will influence the pronunciation.

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